

### Tuesday Morning, April 16th, 1861.

Those who fail to receive Extras of the Carrier, will please call at the Office and be supplied.

Our telegraphic reports this morning are very full, and show the feeling of the people throughout the country to be almost unanimous for sustaining the General Government.

Charleston, April 14.—The steamer Nashville from New York, arrived here at 3 o'clock Saturday night. An eye-witness of the firing Friday night says, it was terrifically grand, and reached its climax at 10 o'clock at night; when the sky was overcast by rain clouds. The streets were filled with people nearly all night; also crowding house-tops, shipping and every available place. Towards morning the firing diminished. A few random shots only were fired and replied to only occasionally by Sumter.—When the fire and smoke were first seen issuing from Sumter it was supposed to be only a signal to the ships which were in the offing, apparently blockading the port, as they remained quietly at anchor. Every body was anxious to see what the vessels would do, and fully expected the engagement would become general. At 10 A. M., Sumter was plainly seen to be on fire. Flames bursting through the roofs of houses within it. At this time Maj. Anderson scarcely fired a shot, while bombshells and grape scattered like hail over him, and drove the soldiers under cover.—The iron battery at Cumming's point, only 1500 yards from Sumter kept up a continuous fire from its rifled cannon. Fire from Floating Battery and Moultrie was regular and accurate; and the sand battery was scarcely injured by a brisk fire kept up by Anderson; scarcely a missile from this battery missed Sumter. The Floating Battery proved impenetrable; every shot from it told on Sumter. The shells from the mortars at Mount Pleasant battery were of great pressure. While Sumter was on fire Anderson was obliged to cease his cannonading and direct all his efforts to put it out. Twice he succeeded, and to do this his men had to go outside the walls and pass water through the port holes; being exposed to a terrific fire. This was not resorted to till Fort was on fire for the third time, and the flames had increased to an alarming extent.—After a few moments he ordered them in and shut batteries as the smoke was too thick to work them. At noon the flames burst from every part of it, and destruction was complete.

Buffalo, April 15.—The news of the past few days has produced great feeling in this city. A meeting this evening, at the Court House was large and some hundreds have enlisted for immediate service. Enlistment actively progressing. To-morrow night a meeting of citizens to sustain Government is called. Millard Fillmore will preside.

Albany, April 15.—Gov. Morgan said message to Legislature on President's Proclamation. He earnestly urged Legislature without delay to confer the power to embody and equip the militia for public defence.

Springfield, Ill., April 15.—Governor Yates to-day issued his Proclamation to convene the Legislature of the State at Springfield on the 23d inst., for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary upon the following subject to-wit:—A more perfect organization and equipment of military officers, etc., of the State, and placing the same upon the best war footing, so as to render efficient assistance to the General Government in preserving the Union, enforcing the laws, protecting the property and rights of the people. Also the raising of such money and other means as may be required by Congress on the foregoing objects.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 15.—War news created extreme excitement here, and all through the State influential men are tendering their services to the Governor. The Legislature is now holding an extraordinary session on State and country. Bill to put the State on a war footing, passed both houses on Saturday.

Chicago, April 15.—A detachment of 150 men under command of Major Pemberton, left St. Paul this morning enroute for Washington.—Major Morris, with 222 men, and Sherman's battery will follow soon from Fort Ridgeway.

Toledo, April 15th.—Immense gathering of citizens of all parties to-night, express sympathy with Government. Arrangements being made to call for volunteers. Great excitement. An almost universal determination to stand by the Government.

Detroit, April 15th.—Immense citizens meeting held here to-day to consider present State of public affairs. Party issues buried. People unite for maintenance of Government. Volunteer companies enrolling throughout the State, in readiness for any emergency. Gov. Blair expected to call an extra session of the Legislature immediately.

Boston, April 15.—A requisition was received by the Governor this morning for 2,000 troops

to report in Washington for duty forthwith. In accordance with this, a council was held, and the 3d, 4th, 6th, and 8th Regiments of Infantry were ordered to assemble on the common tomorrow for the purpose of drafting the number required. The most intense excitement exists among the people, and many who have served as officers in the Mexican war are particularly anxious to get power to raise Companies, or to enlist in the ranks of those companies, who are ordered for service.

Philadelphia, April 15.—The excitement in this city has abated. At the various military rendezvous, volunteers are enlisting rapidly, especially the German population.

New York, April 15th.—A special Washington dispatch to the Post intimates that such orders have been sent to Lieut. Slemmer, that he would probably fire without waiting for an attack, if attempts were made to strengthen the position of the Confederate States. A company of Federal troops left for Fort Washington on the Potomac to-day. Some Maryland troops will probably soon be called to assist in the defence of the Capital. More of the local military are offering their services to the Government to-day.

New York, April 15.—A meeting of citizens was held to-day, and arrangements made for a public meeting to sustain the Government.—Resolutions were also adopted in favor of putting the State militia upon a war footing, and requesting the State Legislature to appropriate adequate means immediately. A number of volunteer companies are to be formed, and Gen. Ward, of the Scott Life Guards, is expected to aid in the organization, of which he will have the command. Col. Bennett's 28th Regiment of Brooklyn, says it will support the Government to a man. Orders have been received from Washington to fill the several Regiments as soon as possible. Recruiting officers have commenced operations. It is stated that Gen. Olden, of New Jersey, will in a few days tender the Federal authorities several thousand men.

Washington, April 15.—Private dispatches from the South state that a great deal of alarm is felt at the prompt movements of the Administration.

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, telegraphed the President, tendering 10,000 men. A large force will probably be concentrated here immediately.

Fort Pickens is now fully manned and supplied. The mouth of the Mississippi and the entire southern coast will probably be promptly blockaded.

There is no truth in a wide-spread report that Gen. Scott has resigned.

Columbus, April 15.—The Legislature is now considering the bill appropriating \$1,000,000, for war purposes.

Washington, April 15th.—Geo. N. Sanders has telegraphed the following despatch to Dean Richmond, August Belmont, Mayor Wood and others: 100,000 mercenary soldiers cannot occupy and hold Pensacola. The entire South is under arms. The negroes are strengthening the military. The peace will be quickly conquered. Northern democrats standing by the southern people will not be responsible for Lincoln's acts. State sovereignty is fully recognized. Protect your commercial and social ties by resisting black Republican federal aggression. Pennsylvania by her Legislature should repudiate the war action. Commerce of Rhode Island and New Jersey is safe when distinguishable. Hoist your flag. G. N. SANDERS.

Washington, April 15.—When Major Anderson's quarters were burning, Gen. Beauregard sent offers of assistance before the white flag was sent up. Senator Wigfall received the sword of Major Anderson and returned it to him. The fleet is still off Charleston.

Montgomery, April 15.—Jefferson Davis' answer to President Lincoln's proclamation, is rough and curt; it is as follows: Fort Sumter is ours, and nobody is hurt with mortar, paixhan and petard. We tenders to old Abe our, Beauregard.

Washington, April 15.—The following is the call on the respective State Governors for troops, issued through the War Department to-day: Sir: Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, &c., approved February 28,

1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged. Your Excellency will please communicate to the department the time your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as possible by an officer or officers to muster it into the service of and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States, will be administered to every officer and man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man, unless rank of commissioned officer, who is in years apparently over 45, or under 18; or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota to each State is as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, one regiment each; Massachusetts, North Carolina, Tennessee, two regiments each; New York, seventeen regiments; Pennsylvania, sixteen regiments; Ohio, thirteen regiments; Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Missouri, four regiments each; Illinois and Indiana, six regiments each; Virginia three regiments. It is ordered that each regiment shall consist on an aggregate of officers and men of 780.—The total thus to be called out is 75,000.

Hon. John Covode has offered Gov. Curtin \$50,000 as authorized by Pennsylvania, to equip the troops ordered by that State. A delegation of Pittsburgh merchants have made a similar tender.

Pittsburgh, April 15.—War news has created intense excitement here, and business has almost suspended since Saturday. The President's Proclamation has thoroughly aroused the military spirit, and several companies volunteered to sustain the integrity of the Union to-night. An immense gathering at City Hall opened by the Mayor, who introduced the venerable Wm. Wilkins as President. Resolutions declaring undying fealty to the Union, approving of the course of the Legislative and Executive branches of the State Government, responding to the call of the President, disregarding all partisan feelings, and pledging the lives, fortunes and sacred honor in defence of the Union, appointing a committee of public safety, were adopted unanimously. Also passed a resolution approving of the action of the Philadelphia banks for the prompt offer of money to the Government. The meeting was addressed by Judge Wilkins and others of all parties which elicited immense applause. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

Indianapolis, April 15.—The excitement continues unabated. Recruiting has been brisk all day. All private military companies are filled, and others are forming. A Flying artillery company was organized to-night. The Governor is hourly receiving offers of troops from all parts of the State.

Fort Kearney, April 15.—Col. Miles, in command of companies 6 and 4 second infantry, consisting of Lieut. Duffles, Adjutant Lieut. Hawkins, Quarter Master Steele, and Lieut. Royse, together with a band of music and 161 rank and file, marched this morning via Omaha and Fort Leavenworth, on their way East.

Louisville, Ky., 15.—The recent news has paralyzed the people, and they have not yet recovered from its effects. Companies are enlisting for the Southern Confederacy. It is rumored that several start to-morrow. The citizens generally deplore the positions of Lincoln's Proclamation.